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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/788,797	ANKERST, MIHAEL
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Joon H. Hwang	2166	

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *18 June 2007*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-94* is/are pending in the application.

     4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-94* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

     Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

     Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

     a)☐ All   b)☐ Some *   c)☐ None of:

       1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

       2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

       3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

     * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
     Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
     Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   The applicants amended claims 1-4, 12-13, 21-24, 31-32, 37-40, 48-49, 57-60,

67-68, 73, 80-81, 84, 90-91, and 94 in the amendment filed on 6/18/07.

The claims 1-94 are pending.

Response to Arguments

2.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-94 have been considered but are

moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

The applicants added in claims 1, 21, 37, 57, 73, and 84 the limitations of the first

representations consists of either a first area boundable by a single rectangular

perimeter, or a second area having a perimeter boundable by a pair of contiguous

rectangles. These limitations are addressed in the following rejection.

Claim Objections

3.   Claim 32 is objected to because of the following informalities:

• The dependency of claim 32 should be claim 31 instead of claim 21.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the

invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5.   Claims 1-10, 17, 19-30, 33-46, 53, 55-66, 69-78, 80, and 82-83 are rejected

under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Teller et al. (U.S. Publication No.

2006/0031102) in view of Chickering et al. (U.S. Publication No. 2005/0108285).

With respect to claim 1, Teller teaches associating a frame with each of a

number of intervals in a period (i.e., item 355 in fig. 11). Teller teaches identifying a first

data characteristic to be identified for data associable with the number of intervals in the

period (i.e., sleep and activity level characteristics are identified, item 360 in fig. 11).

Teller teaches mining the body of data to identify a number of first significant intervals,

the first significant intervals being intervals for which the first data characteristic is

manifested in data associated with each of the first significant intervals (i.e., retrieving a

requested data, section 45 on page 6). Teller teaches presenting in the frame

associated with each of the first significant intervals a first representation of the data

indicative of the first data characteristic (i.e., item 355 in fig. 11). Teller does not

explicitly disclose the first representations consists of either a first area boundable by a

single rectangular perimeter, or a second area having a perimeter boundable by a pair

of contiguous rectangles. However, Chickering teaches the first representations

consists of either a first area boundable by a single rectangular perimeter, or a second

area having a perimeter boundable by a pair of contiguous rectangles (fig. 3 and

sections 16 and 62) in order to graphically display the distribution (section 62).

Therefore, based on Teller in view of Chickering, it would have been obvious to one

having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teaching

of Chickering to the system of Teller in order to graphically display the distribution.

With respect to claim 2, Chickering further teaches the pair of contiguous

rectangles includes a first rectangle and a second rectangle having a different area than

the first rectangle (fig. 3 and sections 16 and 62). Therefore, the limitations of claim 2

are rejected in the analysis of claim 1 above, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

With respect to claim 3, Teller teaches each interval includes a day and the

period includes at least one week such that the frames are presented in a week table

having days listed along a first axis and days of a week listed along a second axis (i.e.,

item 355 in fig. 11).

With respect to claim 4, Teller teaches each interval includes a day and the

period includes at least one month such that the frames are presented in a month table

having days of a week listed along a first axis and at least one week listed along a

second axis (i.e., item 355 in fig. 11 and a user selectable time intervals, section 73 on

page 10 and section 45 on page 6).

With respect to claim 5, Teller teaches the interval includes a day and the period

includes at least one year such that the frames are presented in a plurality of month

tables (section 73 on pages 10-11).

With respect to claim 6, Teller teaches the first data characteristic includes a

variation from an expected quantity (sections 67-68 on page 10 and fig. 9).

With respect to claim 7, Teller teaches the expected quantity includes at least one of an expected number, an expected range, a control limit, and a standard deviation (section 67 on page 10 and sections 56 and 58 on page 8).

With respect to claim 8, Teller teaches the variation from the expected quantity includes being one of greater than and less than the expected quantity (sections 58-59 on pages 8-9, fig. 6, and fig. 11).

With respect to claim 9, Teller teaches the variation includes a sequence of intervals varying from the expected quantity (fig. 11 and fig. 5).

With respect to claim 10, Teller teaches the sequence of variations includes one of a longest series of intervals or a plurality of a number of longer series for which data associated with the intervals varies from the expected quantity (fig. 11, fig. 7, and fig. 9).

With respect to claim 17, Teller teaches presenting the first representation of the data associated with each of the first significant intervals in a first format including at least one of a color and a fill pattern, the first format being different from that of the frame and other representations within the frame (fig. 11).

With respect to claim 19, Teller teaches identifying at least one additional data characteristic to be identified for the data associable with the number of intervals in the period (i.e., sleep and activity level characteristics are identified, item 360 in fig. 11). Teller teaches mining the body of data to identify a number of additional significant intervals, the additional significant intervals being intervals for which the at least one additional data characteristic is manifested in data associated with each of the additional significant intervals (i.e., retrieving a requested data, section 45 on page 6).

Teller teaches presenting in the frame associated with each of the additional significant intervals an additional representation of the additional data characteristic such that the additional representation of the additional data characteristic is distinguishable from the first representation (i.e., item 355 in fig. 11).

With respect to claim 20, Teller teaches the data indicative of the first data characteristic includes data representative of a plurality of data sources and the data representative of the plurality of data sources is presented using a unified representation format (i.e. item 360 in fig. 11 and sections 25-26 on pages 2-3).

With respect to claim 21, Teller teaches associating a frame with each of a number of intervals in a period (i.e., item 355 in fig. 11). Teller teaches receiving at least one data characteristic from a user for which the user desires the at least one data characteristic be identified in data associable with the number of intervals in the period (i.e., item 360 in fig. 11). Teller teaches mining the body of data to identify a number of significant intervals, the significant intervals being intervals for which the at least one data characteristic is manifested in data associated with each of the first significant intervals (i.e., retrieving a requested data, section 45 on page 6). Teller teaches presenting in the frame associated with each of the first significant intervals a first representation of the data such that the first representation is different from that of the frame and other representations within the frame (i.e., item 355 in fig. 11), the representation includes: determining a first number of points representative of a first data quantity associable with each interval, wherein a proportion of the first number of points to the maximum number of points represents a relative magnitude of the first data

quantity; and contiguously displaying the first number of points in the frame for each of

the intervals (i.e., item 355 in fig. 11, section 52 on page 7, sections 55, 56 and 58 on

page 8, and fig. 5). Teller does not explicitly disclose the first representations consists

of either a first area boundable by a single rectangular perimeter, or a second area

having a perimeter boundable by a pair of contiguous rectangles. However, Chickering

teaches the first representations consists of either a first area boundable by a single

rectangular perimeter, or a second area having a perimeter boundable by a pair of

contiguous rectangles (fig. 3 and sections 16 and 62) in order to graphically display the

distribution (section 62). Therefore, based on Teller in view of Chickering, it would have

been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made

to utilize the teaching of Chickering to the system of Teller in order to graphically display

the distribution.

With respect to claim 22, Chickering further teaches the pair of contiguous

rectangles includes a first rectangle and a second rectangle having a different area than

the first rectangle (fig. 3 and sections 16 and 62). Therefore, the limitations of claim 22

are rejected in the analysis of claim 21 above, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

With respect to claim 23, Teller teaches each interval includes a day and the

period includes at least one week such that the frames are presented in a week table

having days listed along a first axis and days of a week listed along a second axis (i.e.,

item 355 in fig. 11).

With respect to claim 24, Teller teaches each interval includes a day and the

period includes at least one month such that the frames are presented in a month table

having days of a week listed along a first axis and at least one week listed along a

second axis (i.e., item 355 in fig. 11 and a user selectable time intervals, section 73 on

page 10 and section 45 on page 6).

With respect to claim 25, Teller teaches each interval includes a day and the

period includes at least one year such that the frames are presented in a plurality of

month tables (section 73 on pages 10-11).

With respect to claim 26, Teller teaches the first data characteristic includes a

variation from an expected quantity (sections 67-68 on page 10 and fig. 9).

With respect to claim 27, Teller teaches the expected quantity includes at least

one of an expected number, an expected range, a control limit, and a standard deviation

(section 67 on page 10 and sections 56 and 58 on page 8).

With respect to claim 28, Teller teaches the variation from the expected quantity

includes being one of greater than and less than the expected quantity (sections 58-59

on pages 8-9, fig. 6, and fig. 11).

With respect to claim 29, Teller teaches the variation includes a sequence of

intervals varying from the expected quantity (fig. 11 and fig. 5).

With respect to claim 30, Teller teaches the sequence of variations includes one

of a longest series of intervals or a plurality of a number of longer series for which data

associated with the intervals varies from the expected quantity (fig. 11, fig. 7, and fig. 9).

With respect to claim 33, Teller teaches a proportion of the first number of points

to the maximum number of points approximately equals a proportion of the first data

quantity to a first data quantity limit (i.e., item 355 in fig. 11, section 52 on page 7,

sections 55, 56 and 58 on page 8, fig. 10, and fig. 5).

With respect to claim 34, Teller teaches approximately equating the first data

quantity limit to the maximum number of points (sections 56 and 58 on page 8).

With respect to claim 35, Teller teaches approximately equating the first data

quantity limit to a maximum of the first data quantity for the period (sections 56 and 58

on page 8).

With respect to claim 36, Teller teaches the data indicative of the first data

characteristic includes data representative of a plurality of data sources and the data

representative of the plurality of data sources is presented using a unified

representation format (i.e. item 360 in fig. 11 and sections 25-26 on pages 2-3).

The limitations of claims 37-46, 53, and 55-56 are rejected in the analysis of

claims 1-10, 17, and 19-20 above respectively, and these claims are rejected on that

basis.

The limitations of claims 57-66 and 69-72 are rejected in the analysis of claims

21-30 and 33-36 above respectively, and these claims are rejected on that basis.

The limitations of claims 73-78, 80, and 82-83 are rejected in the analysis of

claims 1-2, 6-10, and 19-20 above respectively, and these claims are rejected on that

basis.

6.   Claims 11, 14-16, 18, 47, 51-52, 54, 79, and 84-93 are rejected under 35 U.S.C.

103(a) as being unpatentable over Teller et al. (U.S. Publication No. 2006/0031102) in

view of Chickering et al. (U.S. Publication No. 2005/0108285), and further in view of

Luhrs (U.S. Publication No. 2005/0132300).

With respect to clam 11, Teller and Chickering disclose the claimed subject

matter as discussed above except determining a maximum number of points

displayable within the frame. However, Luhrs teaches determining a maximum number

of points displayable within the frame, determining a number of points representative of

a data quantity associable with each interval, wherein a proportion of the number of

points to the maximum number of points represents a relative magnitude of the first data

quantity; and contiguously displaying the number of points in the frame for each of the

intervals (i.e., item 36 in fig. 3, item 60 in fig. 4, and section 31 on page 3) in order to

provide other visual ways to quickly gauge progress of data (section 6 on page 1).

Therefore, based on Teller in view of Chickering, and further in view of Luhrs, it would

have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was

made to utilize the teaching of Luhrs to the system of Teller in order to provide other

visual ways to quickly gauge progress of data.

With respect to claim 14, Luhrs further teaches a proportion of the number of

points to the maximum number of points approximately equals a proportion of the data

quantity to a data quantity limit (i.e., item 36 in fig. 3, item 60 in fig. 4, and section 31 on

page 3). Therefore, the limitations of claim 14 are rejected in the analysis of claim 11

·above, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

With respect to claim 15, Teller teaches approximately equating the data quantity

limit to the maximum number of points (sections 56 and 58 on page 8).

With respect to claim 16, Teller teaches approximately equating the data quantity

limit to a maximum of the data quantity for the period (sections 56 and 58 on page 8).

With respect to claim 18, Teller discloses the claimed subject matter as

discussed above except the first format is user-selectable. However, Luhrs teaches the

first format is user-selectable (section 30 on page 3) in order to provide other visual

ways to quickly gauge progress of data (section 6 on page 1). Therefore, based on

Teller in view of Luhrs, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art

at the time the invention was made to utilize the teaching of Luhrs to the system of

Teller in order to provide other visual ways to quickly gauge progress of data.

The limitations of claims 47, 51-52 and 54 are rejected in the analysis of claims

11-16 and 18 above respectively, and these claims are rejected on that basis.

The limitations of claim 79 are rejected in the analysis of claim 11 above, and the

claim is rejected on that basis.

With respect to claim 84, Teller teaches a frame presenter configured to

associate a frame with each of a number of intervals in a period (i.e., item 355 in fig.

11). Teller teaches an identifier configured to identify a first data characteristic to be

identified for data associable with the number of intervals in the period (i.e., item 360 in

fig. 11). Teller teaches a data mining system configured to mine the body of data to

identify a number of first significant intervals, the first significant intervals being intervals

for which the first data characteristic is manifested in data associated with each of the

first significant intervals (i.e., retrieving a requested data, section 45 on page 6). Teller

teaches a display apparatus configured to present in the frame associated with each of

the first significant intervals a first representation of the data indicative of the first data

characteristic (i.e., item 355 in fig. 11). Teller does not explicitly disclose the first

representations consists of either a first area boundable by a single rectangular

perimeter, or a second area having a perimeter boundable by a pair of contiguous

rectangles. However, Chickering teaches the first representations consists of either a

first area boundable by a single rectangular perimeter, or a second area having a

perimeter boundable by a pair of contiguous rectangles (fig. 3 and sections 16 and 62)

in order to graphically display the distribution (section 62). Therefore, based on Teller in

view of Chickering, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to utilize the teaching of Chickering to the system of

Teller in order to graphically display the distribution. Teller and Chickering do not

explicitly disclose determining a maximum number of points displayable within the

frame. However, Luhrs teaches determining a maximum number of points displayable

within the frame, determining a number of points representative of a data quantity

associable with each interval such that a proportion of the number of points to the

maximum number of points represents a relative magnitude of the first data quantity;

and contiguously displaying the number of points in the frame for each of the intervals

(i.e., item 36 in fig. 3, item 60 in fig. 4, and section 31 on page 3) in order to provide

other visual ways to quickly gauge progress of data (section 6 on page 1). Therefore,

based on Teller in view of Chickering, and further in view of Luhrs, it would have been

obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to

utilize the teaching of Luhrs to the system of Teller in order to provide other visual ways to quickly gauge progress of data.

With respect to claim 85, Teller teaches the first data characteristic includes a variation from an expected quantity (sections 67-68 on page 10 and fig. 9).

With respect to claim 86, Teller teaches the expected quantity includes at least one of an expected number, an expected range, a control limit, and a standard deviation (section 67 on page 10 and sections 56 and 58 on page 8).

With respect to claim 87, Teller teaches the variation from the expected quantity includes being one of greater than and less than the expected quantity (sections 58-59 on pages 8-9, fig. 6, and fig. 11).

With respect to claim 88, Teller teaches the variation includes a sequence of intervals varying from the expected quantity (fig. 11 and fig. 5).

With respect to claim 89, Teller teaches the sequence of variations includes one of a longest series of intervals or a plurality of a number of longer series for which data associated with the intervals varies from the expected quantity (fig. 11, fig. 7, and fig. 9).

With respect to claim 90, Chickering further teaches the pair of contiguous rectangles includes a first rectangle and a second rectangle having a different area than the first rectangle (fig. 3 and sections 16 and 62). Therefore, the limitations of claim 90 are rejected in the analysis of claim 84 above, and the claim is rejected on that basis.

With respect to claim 91, Teller teaches presenting a first number of data points in a first format including at least one of a color and a fill pattern (fig. 11).

With respect to claim 92, Teller discloses the claimed subject matter as discussed above except allowing a user to select the first format. However, Luhrs teaches allowing a user to select the first format (section 30 on page 3) in order to provide other visual ways to quickly gauge progress of data (section 6 on page 1). Therefore, based on Teller in view of Luhrs, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teaching of Luhrs to the system of Teller in order to provide other visual ways to quickly gauge progress of data.

With respect to claim 93, Teller teaches identifying a second data characteristic to be identified for the data associable with the number of intervals in the period (i.e., sleep and activity level characteristics are identified, item 360 in fig. 11). Teller teaches mining the body of data to identify a number of second significant intervals, the second significant intervals being intervals for which the second data characteristic is manifested in data associated with each of the second significant intervals (i.e., retrieving a requested data, section 45 on page 6). Teller teaches presenting in the frame associated with each of the second significant intervals a second representation of the data indicative of the second data characteristic (i.e., item 355 in fig. 11).

7.   Claims 12, 31, 48, 67, 81, and 94 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Teller et al. (U.S. Publication No. 2006/0031102) in view of Chickering et al. (U.S. Publication No. 2005/0108285), and further in view of Troyer et al. (U.S. Publication No. 2005/0049912).

With respect to clam 12, Teller and Chickering disclose the claimed subject matter as discussed above except at least one data characteristic includes at least one of a vehicle maintenance event, a vehicle repair event, and a vehicle measurement. However, Troyer teaches at least one data characteristic includes at least one of a vehicle maintenance event, a vehicle repair event, and a vehicle measurement (section 41and fig.3) in order to provide useful reports on occurrences of quality problems during the repair of vehicles (section 41). Therefore, based on Teller in view of Chickering, and further in view of Troyer, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teaching of Troyer to the system of Teller in order to provide useful reports on occurrences of quality problems during the repair of vehicles.

With respect to clam 31, Teller and Chickering disclose the claimed subject matter as discussed above except at least one data characteristic includes at least one of a vehicle maintenance event, a vehicle repair event, and a vehicle measurement. However, Troyer teaches at least one data characteristic includes at least one of a vehicle maintenance event, a vehicle repair event, and a vehicle measurement (section 41and fig.3) in order to provide useful reports on occurrences of quality problems during the repair of vehicles (section 41). Therefore, based on Teller in view of Chickering, and further in view of Troyer, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teaching of Troyer to the system of Teller in order to provide useful reports on occurrences of quality problems during the repair of vehicles.

With respect to clam 48, Teller and Chickering disclose the claimed subject matter as discussed above except at least one data characteristic includes at least one of a vehicle maintenance event, a vehicle repair event, and a vehicle measurement. However, Troyer teaches at least one data characteristic includes at least one of a vehicle maintenance event, a vehicle repair event, and a vehicle measurement (section 41and fig.3) in order to provide useful reports on occurrences of quality problems during the repair of vehicles (section 41). Therefore, based on Teller in view of Chickering, and further in view of Troyer, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teaching of Troyer to the system of Teller in order to provide useful reports on occurrences of quality problems during the repair of vehicles.

With respect to clam 67, Teller and Chickering disclose the claimed subject matter as discussed above except at least one data characteristic includes at least one of a vehicle maintenance event, a vehicle repair event, and a vehicle measurement. However, Troyer teaches at least one data characteristic includes at least one of a vehicle maintenance event, a vehicle repair event, and a vehicle measurement (section 41and fig.3) in order to provide useful reports on occurrences of quality problems during the repair of vehicles (section 41). Therefore, based on Teller in view of Chickering, and further in view of Troyer, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teaching of Troyer to the system of Teller in order to provide useful reports on occurrences of quality problems during the repair of vehicles.

With respect to clam 81, Teller and Chickering disclose the claimed subject

matter as discussed above except at least one data characteristic includes at least one

of a vehicle maintenance event, a vehicle repair event, and a vehicle measurement.

However, Troyer teaches at least one data characteristic includes at least one of a

vehicle maintenance event, a vehicle repair event, and a vehicle measurement (section

41and fig.3) in order to provide useful reports on occurrences of quality problems during

the repair of vehicles (section 41). Therefore, based on Teller in view of Chickering,

and further in view of Troyer, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in

the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teaching of Troyer to the system

of Teller in order to provide useful reports on occurrences of quality problems during the

repair of vehicles.

With respect to clam 94, Teller and Chickering disclose the claimed subject

matter as discussed above except at least one data characteristic includes at least one

of a vehicle maintenance event, a vehicle repair event, and a vehicle measurement.

However, Troyer teaches at least one data characteristic includes at least one of a

vehicle maintenance event, a vehicle repair event, and a vehicle measurement (section

41and fig.3) in order to provide useful reports on occurrences of quality problems during

the repair of vehicles (section 41). Therefore, based on Teller in view of Chickering,

and further in view of Troyer, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in

the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teaching of Troyer to the system

of Teller in order to provide useful reports on occurrences of quality problems during the

repair of vehicles.

8.   Claims 13, 49-50, and 68 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Teller et al. (U.S. Publication No. 2006/0031102) in view of

Chickering et al. (U.S. Publication No. 2005/0108285) and Troyer et al. (U.S.

Publication No. 2005/0049912), and further in view of Summers (U.S. Publication No.

2005/0065842).

With respect to clam 13, Teller, Chickering, and Troyer disclose the claimed

subject matter as discussed above except the vehicle comprises an aircraft. However,

Summers teaches the vehicle comprises an aircraft (sections 22, 40, and 87) in order to

improve safety and operational effectiveness of an aircraft (section 22). Therefore,

based on Teller in view of Chickering and Troyer, and further in view of Summers, it

would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to utilize the teaching of Summer to the system of Teller in order to improve

safety and operational effectiveness of an aircraft.

With respect to clam 49, Teller, Chickering, and Troyer disclose the claimed

subject matter as discussed above except the vehicle comprises an aircraft. However,

Summers teaches the vehicle comprises an aircraft (sections 22, 40, and 87) in order to

improve safety and operational effectiveness of an aircraft (section 22). Therefore,

based on Teller in view of Chickering and Troyer, and further in view of Summers, it

would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to utilize the teaching of Summer to the system of Teller in order to improve

safety and operational effectiveness of an aircraft.

With respect to claim 50, Luhrs further teaches a proportion of the number of

points to the maximum number of points approximately equals a proportion of the data

quantity to a data quantity limit (i.e., item 36 in fig. 3, item 60 in fig. 4, and section 31 on

page 3).

With respect to clam 68, Teller, Chickering, and Troyer disclose the claimed

subject matter as discussed above except the vehicle comprises an aircraft. However,

Summers teaches the vehicle comprises an aircraft (sections 22, 40, and 87) in order to

improve safety and operational effectiveness of an aircraft (section 22). Therefore,

based on Teller in view of Chickering and Troyer, and further in view of Summers, it

would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to utilize the teaching of Summer to the system of Teller in order to improve

safety and operational effectiveness of an aircraft.

9.   Claim 32 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Teller et

al. (U.S. Publication No. 2006/0031102) in view of Chickering et al. (U.S. Publication No.

2005/0108285), and further in view of Summers (U.S. Publication No. 2005/0065842).

With respect to clam 32, Teller and Chickering disclose the claimed subject

matter as discussed above except the vehicle comprises an aircraft. However,

Summers teaches the vehicle comprises an aircraft (sections 22, 40, and 87) in order to

improve safety and operational effectiveness of an aircraft (section 22). Therefore,

based on Teller in view of Chickering, and further in view of Summers, it would have

been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made

to utilize the teaching of Summer to the system of Teller in order to improve safety and

operational effectiveness of an aircraft.

Conclusion

10.   Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in

this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** See MPEP

§ 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37
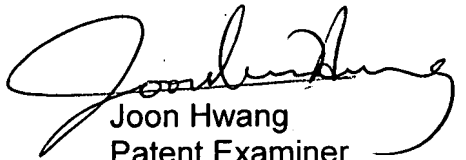
CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later

than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

11.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Joon H. Hwang whose telephone number is 571-272-

4036. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:30-6:00(M~F).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Hosain T. Alam can be reached on 571-272-3978. The fax phone number

for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

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you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

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USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information

system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Joon Hwang
Patent Examiner
Technology Center 2100

9/14/07